

## POWERS SEEKING TO CHECK ALLIES

Hope to Prevent Their Occupation of Constantinople.

## BELIEVED TO BE NEAR AGREEMENT

They May Jointly Occupy Turkish Capital Under Pretext That Such Action Is Necessary to Protect Their Interests. Outbreak of Cholera Adds to War's Horrors.

London, November 10.—The Bulgarian attack on the Thracian lines goes on unrelentingly. According to a correspondent at the front, further Turkish positions have been captured, but their location has not been indicated, in accordance with the invariable Bulgarian plan never to reveal information to the enemy.

There is another unconfirmed report that Monastir has been captured. The capture of Drama, an important town in Albania, by the Serbians after heavy fighting constitutes all the military news of importance since yesterday.

Some idea of the bloody nature of this war may be formed from the fact that it is now estimated that 150,000 men have been put out of action on both sides since the opening of hostilities.

The Turkish government clearly has little hope of holding the Thracian lines. The dispatch of 100 Clemas to the front with the intention of striking up religious fanaticism in the army is interpreted as the counsel of despair.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Turkish government has opened direct negotiations with the allies. Turkey's immediate object appears to be to gain time, hoping for something from the rivalry of the European powers. It is also making urgent diplomatic efforts to prevent the Bulgarian troops from entering Constantinople. In this connection there is an idea prevalent in Sofia that some important diplomatic action is afoot to this end.

With regard to the difficulty between Serbia and Austria, the Vienna Reichspost, in denying that any common action by the triple alliance in Belgrade is intended, says Austria has no egotistical plans regarding Albania, but is only anxious to preserve Albanian national political freedom, and in this object has the support of Germany and Italy. But, the paper adds, the mere assurance by Serbia that she would not fortify her harbor on the Adriatic would give little security, and her passage through Albania cannot be conceded. According to an inspired statement, the view of the Balkan allies is that an autonomous Albania, instead of contributing to the peace of the Balkans, would be a source of perpetual trouble and disorder among the Albanian people themselves, who have never been independent, have no national feeling, and are of various religious faiths and nationalities, with no common language, not even a common alphabet. The disorders, it is urged, would inevitably spread to the surrounding states, and instead of a permanent settlement, Europe would be left with a troublesome Albanian question on its hands.

On Point of Agreement. Paris, November 10.—The great powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, constituting the triple entente, and Germany, Austria and Italy, the triple alliance, are believed to be at the point of reaching an agreement to prevent the Bulgarian army from occupying Constantinople. The six governments find themselves in accord on the principle, and active exchanges are in progress as to the means to be taken to bring about this result.

Such suggestion is a collective provisional occupation of Constantinople by the six powers, with the consent of Turkey under the assumption that such action is necessary to protect the subjects of the respective nations and to maintain order. The Bulgarian government appears already to have indicated that it has no intention of trying to hold Constantinople, and that therefore the Turkish capital will temporarily remain until peace has been arranged.

This, it is said, is not satisfactory to the powers. It is pointed out that such occupation might continue indefinitely, and certainly in the long discussion preceding a settlement of the questions raised by the war, and would render permanent agreement more difficult to reach by the European conference. It is considered essential for the great international interests that the Bosphorus, Constantinople, the Dardanelles and a narrow zone in European Turkey should be retained by the Turks.

Cholera in Bulgaria. Constantinople, November 10.—The outbreak of cholera is assuming serious proportions. Twenty-three cases had occurred among the troops along the Thracian lines up to Wednesday. There are many more such cases among the wounded. A trainload of wounded has just reached here, eight of the soldiers having died on the way, presumably from cholera. The disease is getting a firmer hold on account of the massing of troops, the lack of proper food and the complete absence of sanitary arrangements. The danger to Constantinople is great on account of the influx of refugees. Already several serious cases among the latter have been reported. The authorities are preparing a special quarantine hospital with 40 beds at Sirkeci.

The frequent visits of the Austrian ambassador, Marquis De Pallavicini, to the Porte are attracting attention. Yesterday he visited the Foreign Minister. According to the Turkish newspaper, Sidan, he declared that in view

## HARMONY PREDICTED

No Matters of Great Importance Before Federation of Labor.

Rochester, N. Y., November 10.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will convene here to-morrow, and will be one of the most harmonious held in many years, according to officials of the organization, practically all of whom are here to-night. The executive council held a three-hour session, going over reports to be submitted to-morrow. Among those present were President Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, secretary; John B. Lennon, treasurer; Charles Duncan, first vice-president, and John Mitchell, second vice-president.

"There is no subject of overshadowing importance to come before the convention this year," said President Gompers.

"General conditions in the labor world are satisfactory. There are many things, however, for which organized labor has been fighting that are not yet won, and the struggle for these will continue. Chief of these is the eight-hour day. Another is the abolition of child labor. We will never be satisfied until the children of the workmen of this country are able to enjoy their schools and their homes instead of going to the factories."

It appears to be the consensus of opinion among the delegates here to-night that Mr. Gompers will be re-elected president of the federation.

## CLEMENT A. GRISCOM DEAD

He Was Known by Shipping Interests Throughout World.

Philadelphia, November 10.—Clement A. Griscom, chairman of the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company, died at his home at Haverford, near here, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was seventy years old. Mr. Griscom had been suffering from congestion of the brain, and had been seriously ill for about a week.

Mr. Griscom was known among shipping interests throughout the world, having been identified with the business since he was a young man. He was president of the International Navigation Company and was associated with J. P. Morgan in the formation of the International Mercantile Marine Company and was its president until 1904, when he resigned, and was made chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Griscom was a director in the United States Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad and a score or more of local financial institutions. One of his sons is Lloyd Griscom, of New York, former ambassador to Italy. His wife and two other sons and two daughters survive.

## PEOPLE WANT ACTION

George Thinks Extra Session of Congress Should Be Called.

Washington, November 10.—There is absolutely no excuse for the Democratic failure to call an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff, said Representative Henry George, Jr., Democrat, of New York, to-night. George's sentiments were strongly reflected in the statements of other Democratic Congressmen now here. Nearly all unanimously favor an extra session.

"The business world has a right to know what tariff revision we shall make," continued Mr. George, "and it would be folly to keep it in suspense. We are pledged to reduce the tariff so as to take the tax off the necessities of life. Failure to act promptly would be a mark of cowardice. Action, not talk, is what the people want. I think we should pass a tariff bill as soon as possible, substantially the same measures as were passed by the Democratic House last summer. The bills may have to be amended somewhat to meet changed conditions, but they represent in about the right degree the character of revision that should be undertaken."

## MAN IS WHAT HE EATS

Psychic Life of Child Centres About Craving for Food.

Cambridge, Mass., November 10.—Dr. Stanley Hall, president of Clark's College, lecturing before the Harvard Philosophical Club stated "That a man is what he eats."

"The psychic life of a child and all animals centres about a craving for food," said Dr. Hall. "If a child's food supply is not what it should be the result may be disastrous to the whole psychic life of the child afterward. It comes to translate all objects into food values."

"A man is what he eats. The chronic disarrangement of the digestive system may weaken a man's will to live. A certain amount of salt is needed in the reconstruction of cells, and when this is lacking it has a psychic effect on man. He becomes restless, eats things which are non-nutritious and repulsive. Clay eaters are found in parts of a country where salt is lacking."

## LIVELY CONTEST PROMISED

America Will Protect German Monopoly of Oil Business.

Washington, November 10.—The plan of the German government to take over the oil business of that country, thus stopping competition in oil from this and other countries, is about to become a very live issue between the governments of Germany and America. Already the foundations for a diplomatic contest have been laid, and Mr. Leishman, the American ambassador, has put in caveat to protect the rights of the oil people. The German government itself said has broadly intimated that it might resist any attempt on the part of the American government to interfere in what it considers the purely internal affairs of Germany.

## MAPPING OUT CAMPAIGN

Methodists Meet to Discuss Foreign Missions.

New York, November 10.—The missionary campaign of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the coming year will be mapped out by the general committee of the Board of Foreign Missions, which met at the Simpson Church, in Brooklyn, to-day for a five-day session. Last year \$1,071,995 was appropriated for the missionary work of the church. The general committee of the board will discuss the work of the church in the coming year.

## HEARS HIS FIRST PULPIT TRIBUTE

Wilson, as President-Elect, Is Subject of Sermon.

## HE IS LIKENED TO HABAKKUK

Preacher Believes He Is Man Who Will Not Be Loved by the Conservative People of This Day, and One Whom They Are Likely to Crucify.

Princeton, N. J., November 10.—President-Elect Woodrow Wilson to-day heard for the first time a pulpit tribute paid to him as the future executive of the nation. He sat in his usual pew at the First Presbyterian Church with Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Jessie and Eleanor Wilson and listened attentively to both prayer and sermon, in which divine guidance was besought for his administration.

In his first prayer the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach appealed for God's protection and aid for the future President.

"We beseech, Thee, our Father," he prayed slowly, "to regard with Thy favor and Thy love Thy servant, the President-elect of the United States. Defend him from all evil and enrich him with all needed good. Sustain him in the great responsibilities that are laid upon him; give him unflinching courage, deep insight, loyal devotion to duty as God shall give him to see it, and the wisdom which cometh down from above."

The Rev. Mr. Beach is a Princeton graduate, three classes earlier than Governor Wilson, and has known the Wilson family intimately during Dr. Wilson's administration of the university affairs. For his sermon to-day he chose the Old Testament character of Habakkuk as one resembling that of the President-elect.

"His outlook is peculiarly his own," said the preacher of Habakkuk, yet symbolizing at the same time the character of the President-elect. "It is a new direction that he looks. Other prophets have looked at the people, addressed the people; have been messengers of God to the nation. This prophet only looks to the people that he may more intensely and inquiringly look towards God. His utterance is in the form of reverence, not of daring challenge."

Liberty to Crucify Him. "Obviously this is not a man who by any chance can be overlooked. He is not a man likely to be loved by the very conservative of this day. He is the sort of man they are likely to crucify. He is a prophet whom God inspires to bring a message all his own. He is steady by a sense of personal responsibility, and only from the standing ground of his own faith witness does he feel that he has the right to ask and expect light."

After the services the President-elect stood for a few minutes on the steps of the church while Princeton's church-going folk came to congratulate him.

During the afternoon Governor Wilson cleared up some of his correspondence. He admitted that some of the letters contained suggestions for his Cabinet, but further than that he was noncommittal.

National Chairman William F. McCombe, after a two-day visit to Princeton, left to-night. In discussing his coming vacation, Dr. Wilson said to-day that he is going to be free from cares of every kind during the time he is away. Neither National Chairman McCombe nor Vice-Chairman McCade, nor any of the other men prominently identified with the campaign, will invade his retreat. He is going to be out of reach of everybody and will summon no one.

"My friends have all considerably agreed not to look me up," he said. "I'm going to be alone with my family."

## GLASS CALLS MEETING

Committee Will Prepare Substitute for Wilson's Measure.

Washington, November 10.—A meeting of the subcommittee on legislation of the House Banking and Currency Committee was called to-day by its chairman, Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia. Immediately upon his arrival in Washington. The members are urged to be here within ten days. A substitute for the Wilson bill, embodying the Aldrich plan of banking and currency reform, will be prepared as soon as possible by the subcommittee. Mr. Glass predicted. With these two bills before the subcommittee, hearings probably will be granted to those who desire to be heard.

Mr. Glass made the further prediction that no currency legislation would be achieved at the coming short session. He said his subcommittee would endeavor to have legislation ready for the succeeding session, special or regular.

## HOPES FOR EARLY ACTION

Senator Sutherland at Work on Workmen's Compensation Bill.

Washington, November 10.—Upon returning to Washington Senator Sutherland, of Utah, author of the workmen's compensation bill and chairman of the employers' liability commission, which reported the measure, has set to work to promote action on the bill during the approaching short session of Congress. While not over-optimistic concerning the outlook, Mr. Sutherland does not consider it entirely hopeless. The bill passed the Senate last session by a vote of 64 to 15, but did not get out of the House Committee on the Judiciary, although a majority of the members of the committee are said to

## ANTITRUST CASES WILL BE PUSHED

Strenuous Effort to Conclude Them Under Taft Regime.

## NO CESSATION OF PROSECUTION

When Wilson Takes Office on March 4 He Will Find Most of Investigations Completed and Cases Before Courts for Decision—Taft Establishes Record.

Washington, November 10.—The Department of Justice is making a strenuous effort to push as close to conclusion as possible all the pending antitrust prosecutions of the Taft administration, before President-Elect Wilson and his Attorney-General take the oath of office on March 4. The taking of testimony in most of the suits will have been completed, it is believed, and the cases before the courts for decision before the Republican administration expires.

While the issues have been joined in the two biggest cases—the suits against the steel and harvester trusts—it is not thought they will be ready for decision by March 4. The steel suit probably will extend well into the new administration, but officials announce the end of the testimony and arguments in the harvester case by April or May.

Several of the suits against retail lumber dealers associations, regarded as among the most important cases because they involve the extent of the rights of the "middleman" in commerce, will in all probability be ready for determination in the courts before Taft retires.

The suit against the "towing trust" on the Great Lakes is awaiting the decision of the District Court at Cleveland, while it is believed that the United States Supreme Court may render its opinion in the "hard coal" suit and the "cotton corner" suit to-morrow.

Will Not Try Criminal Cases. While the taking of testimony in the civil suit for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company is approaching conclusion, it is said Attorney-General Wickersham will not try the criminal sugar cases which resulted in a disagreement of the jury. A case against the Watch Case Company, the magazine trust and the transatlantic steamship "pool" according to expectations will be in the hands of the judges by inauguration day.

Among the important issues which likely will go over into the Wilson administration for final preparation for the courts are the cases against the National Cash Register Company, the "motion pictures" several alleged steamship "pools" and the United Shoe Machinery Company.

President Taft has established a record in the antitrust prosecutions, having instituted a total of seventy-one cases, while the combined total of antitrust prosecutions of the administration of Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt, or since the passage of the Sherman law, was sixty-two. The President, it is said, will allow no cessation in the prosecution of his antitrust policy. A number of investigations now under way will be completed. The most important pending inquiries are those to determine whether there has been any violation of the decrees dissolving the Standard Oil Company, and whether the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is a trust in violation of the Sherman law.

## PREPARE TO LEAVE SERVICE

Members of Diplomatic and Consular Corps Are Being Called.

Berlin, November 10.—With all doubts as to the next President of the United States removed, Uncle Sam's diplomatic and consular corps on the Continent are beginning to pack up and say farewell to a service in which some of them have been almost continuously since the time of the last administration. There is much speculation about government and commercial circles as to the type of men President-elect Wilson will select. Officials of the various foreign offices have been asking, with Europe have an American diplomatic corps of college professors and consulates filled with the impression here is that Governor Wilson will select men with much consular service, which is regarded as much more important than the diplomatic from the viewpoint of trade; and so far as Germany is concerned, this service is regarded as splendidly organized and as having reached the highest point of efficiency.

## Fair, Warm Weather in Southern States

Washington, November 10.—Rain in the Pacific States and the extreme Northwest for another day or two and their extension over the central and northern portions of the country by Tuesday is forecast in the weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau.

"In the Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest rain may continue to snow by Tuesday," the bulletin says, "and after that there will be a marked rise in pressure, accompanied by fair and colder weather, continuing until the end of the week and gradually subsiding toward the middle of the week. The weather will be fair and cold, with a few light snows or frosts toward the close of the week."

"In the South the weather will be fair and warm in the first half of the week, probably local rains toward the middle of the week, with falling thermometer in the West and South."

## QUITS WASHINGTON POST



HON. JAMES BRYCE.

## TREVINO IS NAMED IN NEW MANIFESTO

Suggested as Provisional President of Mexico in Revolutionary Document.

## OUTRAGES BY ZAPATISTAS

Wandering Bands Commit Murder and Arson by Way of Reprisals.

Mexico City, November 10.—General Geronimo Trevino, recently retired at his own request from the army, is suggested as provisional President of Mexico in a new revolutionary manifesto which has just reached the capital. The document is signed by Gaudencio de la Llave, colonel of regulars, who lately joined the insurgents; Benjamin Rodriguez and F. R. Pradille, the latter with Orozco's army, until he incurred Orozco's displeasure by taking Emilio Vasquez Gomez from San Antonio to Juarez. The manifesto is dated Puebla, the day after the capture of General Felix Diaz. The newspapers of Mexico City have refrained from mentioning the manifesto, and it is not believed General Trevino is interested.

Another revolutionary document obtained by the police from Zapatistas was made public to-day. It appears to reveal the intention of the Zapatistas to take Cuernavaca, Guerrero and Mexico continue, and the government is planning to "resume the extermination" tactics employed by General Flores a few months ago with some success. General Blanquet will be left in the Zapata district, instead of being ordered to return north to resume the campaign against the Orozco rebels.

The defeat administered by General Blanquet at Cuernavaca appears to have excited the Zapatistas to more horrible outrages. Wandering bands are committing murder and arson in the way of reprisals. A freight train was stopped near Puebla by a band of night. The conductor was stabbed, and though not killed was thrust into the fire box of the locomotive, and the door closed.

Reports are current of a new plot, a well-known army officer having had a conference with the Orozco adherents with the object of organizing all factions of the rebels. The government has been unable to locate General Aguilar, but reports that he has no following worth mentioning.

## DAYS OF ACTIVITY

Investigating Committees Will Get to Work Before Congress Convened.

Washington, November 10.—The days immediately preceding the convening of Congress will be marked by exceptional activity on the part of the investigating committees. The Senate and the House each has two such organizations. They are now busy with the preliminary work of the next session. The two Senate committees are the Clapp committee, and the committee of which Senator Smith, of Michigan, is chairman, appointed to inquire into revolutions in Mexico and Cuba. The House committee are those making inquiries into the operations of the so-called "money trust," headed by Representative Pujo, of Louisiana, and into the operation of the merchant marine of the country, of which Representative Alexander, of Missouri, is chairman.

## DYNAMITER HAD SORE CONSCIENCE

Was on Verge of Exposing Explosion Conspiracy Before Los Angeles Disaster.

## HOW HE SAVED WATCHMAN

He Did Not Want to Take Life in Wrecking Buildings.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 10.—Conscience so overcame Orrie E. McManigal when he blew up a "job" at Mount Vernon, Ill., on April 19, 1910, that he was on the verge of quitting and exposing the McNamara dynamite plots five months before the loss of twenty-one lives at Los Angeles, Cal. McManigal, who to-morrow will continue his testimony at the trial of the forty-five accused "dynamite plotters," says in a written confession, part of which has been made public by District Attorney Charles W. Miller, that twice while prowling about at night with bombs under his arm he had to employ tact in saving the lives of night watchmen.

Incidents in connection with the Mount Vernon explosion, as given by McManigal, are as follows: "He went to Mount Vernon by way of St. Louis, equipped with bombs provided by John J. McNamara, who had instructed him to blow up a new steel structure in Mount Vernon being erected by non-union men. First regulating the timepiece in his room at a hotel so the bomb would explode at 11:30 P. M. McManigal placed it where he considered it would do the most damage. Later he discovered the bomb was almost directly beneath the night watchman's shelter, and the watchman was on duty. McManigal walked about on the opposite side of the street. He observed the watchman seldom left his post, and must inevitably be blown up unless he could be gotten away. Engaging the watchman in conversation, he attempted to induce him to go to a theatre, but it was of no use. The watchman regarded him with suspicion.

In desperation, the dynamiter returned to his hotel, prepared a smaller bomb, timed to explode at 11:35 o'clock, and sneaking through an alley, placed the second bomb at a remote part of the job. The purpose, McManigal says, was by the remotest bomb, timed to explode about five minutes before the other one, to draw the watchman from his shelter so he would be at the wreck of the first explosion, out of danger when the second occurred. During the interval McManigal paced the streets in apprehension lest his plans should miscarry. But it had the desired effect, and on seeing the night watchman walking about after the explosion he took a train for St. Louis. McManigal probably will be on the stand for a week.

## SENTENCED TO DIE

Negro "Killer" Will Execute Crimes on Scaffold.

Tampa, Fla., November 10.—Convicted of first degree murder, Robert Anderson, the negro "killer," accused of causing the deaths of four or five persons here and starting nearly 100 incendiary fires in a period of six weeks, was sentenced at an earlier hour this morning to be hanged. Anderson confessed to all the crimes charged against him, declaring they were committed for revenge on white men because of their treatment of members of his race. A medical commission had decided the negro was sane.

Whitman Is Killed.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 10.—Toby Roberts, a local member of the State militia, was accidentally shot and killed this morning while on guard duty in connection with the strike of workmen. In some way his rifle was discharged, the ball passing through his waist and heart.

## HON. JAMES BRYCE RESIGNS HIS POST AT WASHINGTON

Noted Ambassador Will Return to Home in England.

## INFORMS TAFT OF HIS ACTION

No Break in Harmonious Relations With Government, he He Wishes to Devote Time to Literary Work—He Will Be Succeeded by Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice.

Washington, November 10.—James Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, has tendered his resignation, and will return to England. There has been no official announcement of the resignation, and the ambassador will make no statement. It was learned to-night on high authority that Mr. Bryce informed President Taft of his action at the White House yesterday.

It is understood that the ambassador submitted to the President the names of the British government's choice for his successor, and at the same time stated his own intention of returning home as soon as possible. President Taft, it is stated, requested that the ambassador be permitted to discuss it with the Secretary of State. Mr. Bryce returned to the city to-night, and it is expected that an official announcement will follow to-morrow.

Not Wholly Unexpected. While the news that Ambassador Bryce is to retire will be received with deep regret in official circles and by the people generally, it is not a wholly unexpected thing. There has been a break in the harmonious relations of the distinguished Englishman and his government, but it has been an open secret for some time that Mr. Bryce advanced in years, desired to surrender his post and give entire attention to the completion of the literary work which has occupied so large a part of his life. His book on Socialism, written since his time of that country two years ago, is just one of the many he is about to begin a work on his recent tour of Australia and New Zealand.

Facing the British ambassador to the United States just now are several great and troublesome problems, and it is known that Mr. Bryce's friends are anxious that he should resign at this time. He would break down his health, and probably have to abandon his literary efforts. Among other things, the Panama Canal toll question presses to furnish a disagreeable and unsatisfactory diplomatic task with little prospect of being brought to a successful conclusion. Mr. Bryce's appointment as the British ambassador to Washington attracted widespread attention at the time it was made. He was then a member of the British Cabinet, serving as Secretary for Irish affairs in the Liberal ministry of Sir Campbell-Bannerman. The Irish question was then nearing its most critical stage, and as head of the Irish office, Mr. Bryce had much to do in shaping the preliminary negotiations for the home rule bill. He had remained in the Cabinet because of that measure which later brought on the constitutional struggle in England, and led to the limitation on the rights of the House of Peers in obstructing legislation from the Commons.

Peccolity Pitted for Post. The selection of Mr. Bryce as ambassador for the Washington post was due largely to the desire to send to this country one of England's foremost public men. Among the others mentioned at the time were Lord Beverford and some of those most prominent in British life. But among these Mr. Bryce was recognized as the one peculiarly qualified for the post at Washington, as in addition to his public service in England, he had an established reputation in the United States for his brilliant literary work on the American Commonwealth. This was not only accepted as a standard on both sides of the water, but it was looked upon as one of the notable productions of a British statesman which had viewed the American life from a thoroughly sympathetic standpoint. Mr. Bryce, therefore, was regarded as specially fitted for carrying forward the era of good feeling between the two countries, and for bringing to a culmination the desire on both sides of the water for a treaty of arbitration, which would insure peace between the two nations.

Mr. Bryce came to Washington under most favorable conditions. He was given a cordial farewell in London by the Pilgrim Society, made up of many prominent Americans and some of the leaders in British public life, and was similarly welcomed on his arrival at New York by the American branch of the Pilgrim Society. In Washington he at once took active part in diplomatic work, and at the same time found time to continue his literary labors.

Mr. Bryce said at the time to his friend "I am particularly glad to come back to America in order to continue my observations of the public affairs and to record my conclusions stated in my earlier work." This resulted in his writing "The American Commonwealth," which has been published since he came to this country. He next turned his attention to the American situation, visiting many of the principal cities and spending a great deal of time in the study of the work of such vital interest to the country. On the diplomatic side, he was particularly active.